A bill to be entitled An act relating to water resources; amending s. 373.019, F.S.; revising the definition of "water resource development" to include self-suppliers; amending s. 373.0421, F.S.; directing the Department of Environmental Protection and water management district governing boards to implement certain recovery or prevention strategies concurrent with the adoption of minimum flows and levels; providing criteria for such recovery or prevention strategies; requiring revisions to regional water supply plans to be concurrent with the adoption of minimum flows or levels and implementation of recovery and prevention strategies; directing water management districts to notify the department when water use permit applications are denied for a specified reason; providing for the review and update of regional water supply plans in such cases; creating s. 373.0465, F.S.; providing legislative intent; defining the term "Central Florida Water Initiative Area"; providing for an interagency agreement between the Department of Environmental Protection, the St. Johns River Water Management District, the South Florida Water Management District, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to develop and implement a

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multi-district regional water supply plan; providing plan criteria and requirements; providing applicability; amending s. 373.1501, F.S.; specifying authority of the South Florida Water Management District to allocate quantities of, and assign priorities for the use of, water within its jurisdiction; directing the district to provide recommendations to the United States Army Corps of Engineers when developing or implementing certain water control plans or regulation schedules; amending s. 373.2234, F.S.; directing water management district governing boards to give priority consideration to the identification of preferred water supply sources for certain self-suppliers; amending s. 373.233, F.S.; providing conditions under which the department and water management district governing boards are directed to give preference to certain applications; amending s. 373.4591, F.S.; providing priority consideration to certain public-private partnerships for water storage, groundwater recharge, and water quality improvements on private agricultural lands; amending s. 373.4595, F.S.; revising and providing definitions relating to the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program; clarifying provisions of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Program; directing the South Florida Water Management District

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to revise certain rules and provide for a water quality monitoring program; revising provisions for the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Program and the St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Program; revising permitting and annual reporting requirements relating to the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program; amending s. 373.703, F.S.; authorizing water management districts to contract with private landowners for water production; amending s. 373.705, F.S.; providing first consideration for funding assistance to certain water supply development projects; requiring governing boards to include certain information in their annual budget submittals; amending s. 373.707, F.S.; authorizing water management districts to provide technical and financial assistance to self-suppliers and to waive certain construction costs of alternative water supply development projects by certain self-suppliers; amending s. 373.709, F.S.; requiring water supply plans to include traditional and alternative water supply project options that are technically and financially feasible; creating part VIII of chapter 373, F.S., relating to the Florida Springs and Aquifer Act; providing legislative findings and intent; providing criteria and requirements for the delineation of spring protection zones for Priority

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Florida Springs; providing criteria and requirements for the development of recovery and prevention strategies for Priority Florida Springs; providing criteria and requirements for the determination of total maximum daily loads and development of basin management action plans for Priority Florida Springs; providing criteria and requirements for agricultural best management practices within spring protection zones; amending s. 403.061, F.S.; directing the department to adopt by rule a specific surface water classification to protect surface waters used for treated potable water supply; providing criteria for such rule; authorizing the reclassification of surface waters used for treated potable water supply notwithstanding such rule; amending s. 403.861, F.S.; directing the department to establish rules concerning the use of surface waters for public water supply; requiring permit applicants using surface water to provide potable public water supply to petition the department to reclassify the surface water or to certify that the potable public water supply will meet certain drinking water standards; directing the department to designate treated potable water supplies as a use of surface water; providing an effective date.

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105 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsection (24) of section 373.019, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.019 Definitions.—When appearing in this chapter or in any rule, regulation, or order adopted pursuant thereto, the term:

- (24) "Water resource development" means the formulation and implementation of regional water resource management strategies, including the collection and evaluation of surface water and groundwater data; structural and nonstructural programs to protect and manage water resources; the development of regional water resource implementation programs; the construction, operation, and maintenance of major public works facilities to provide for flood control, surface and underground water storage, and groundwater recharge augmentation; and related technical assistance to local governments, and to government-owned and privately owned water utilities, and self-suppliers.
- Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 373.0421, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsection (3) is renumbered as subsection (5), and new subsections (3) and (4) are added to that section, to read:
- 373.0421 Establishment and implementation of minimum flows and levels.—
 - (2) If the existing flow or level in a water body is

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below, or is projected to fall within 20 years below, the applicable minimum flow or level established pursuant to s. 373.042, the department or governing board, concurrent with the adoption of the minimum flow or level and as part of the regional water supply plan described in s. 373.709, shall expeditiously implement a recovery or prevention strategy, which includes the development of additional water supplies and other actions, consistent with the authority granted by this chapter, to:

- (a) Achieve recovery to the established minimum flow or level as soon as practicable; or
- (b) Prevent the existing flow or level from falling below the established minimum flow or level.

The recovery or prevention strategy shall include phasing or a timetable which will allow for the provision of sufficient water supplies for all existing and projected reasonable-beneficial uses, including development of additional water supplies and implementation of conservation and other efficiency measures concurrent with, to the maximum extent practical, and to offset, reductions in permitted withdrawals, consistent with the-provisions-of-this chapter. The recovery or prevention strategy may not depend on water shortage restrictions declared pursuant-to-s.373.175 or s. 373.246.

(3) In order to ensure that sufficient water is available for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and the

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157 natural systems, the applicable regional water supply plan 158 prepared pursuant to s. 373.709 shall be revised as needed 159 concurrent with the adoption of a minimum flow or level and the 160 implementation of the recovery and prevention strategy. 161 The water management district shall notify the (4) 162 department if an application for a water use permit which 163 otherwise meets the requirements of s. 373.223 is denied based 164 upon the impact that the use will have on an established minimum 165 flow or level. Upon receipt of such notice, the department 166 shall, as soon as practicable and in cooperation with the water management district, conduct a review of the applicable regional 167 168 water supply plan prepared pursuant to s. 373.709. Such review 169 shall include an assessment by the department of the adequacy of 170 the plan to meet the legislative intent of s. 373.705(2)(b) that 171 sufficient water be available for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and the natural systems and that the 172 adverse effects of competition for water supplies be avoided. If 173 the department determines, based upon this review, that the 174 175 regional water supply plan does not adequately address the 176 legislative intent of s. 373.705(2)(b), the water management 177 district shall immediately initiate an update of the plan 178 consistent with s. 373.709. 179 Section 3. Section 373.0465, Florida Statutes, is created 180 to read: 181 373.0465 Central Florida Water Initiative.-

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FINDINGS.—The Legislature finds that:

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(a) Historically, the Floridan aquifer system has supplied the vast majority of the water used in the Central Florida

Coordination Area, as defined in s. 373.0363, which includes southern Lake County and all of Orange, Osceola, Polk, and Seminole Counties.

- Management District, the South Florida Water Management
 District, and the Southwest Florida Water Management District
 meet within the Central Florida Coordination Area, the three
 districts and the Department of Environmental Protection have
 worked cooperatively to determine that the Floridan aquifer
 system is locally approaching the sustainable limits of use and
 are exploring the need to develop sources of water to meet the
 long-term water needs of the area.
- (c) The Central Florida Water Initiative, a collaborative process involving the Department of Environmental Protection, the St. Johns River Water Management District, the South Florida Water Management District, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, regional public water supply utilities, and other stakeholders, has developed a framework, as set forth in the Central Florida Water Initiative Guiding Document of June 27, 2014, for a unified process to address the current and long-term water supply needs of central Florida without causing harm to the water resources and associated natural systems.

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In order to ensure that the Central Florida Water

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Initiative participants continue to develop and implement an effective and consistent long-term water resource planning, development, and management strategy for the central Florida area an interagency agreement between the Department of Environmental Protection, the St. Johns River Water Management District, the South Florida Water Management District, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is needed.

- (e) Developing water sources as an alternative to continued reliance on the Floridan aquifer will benefit human and natural systems beyond the boundaries of the Central Florida Water Initiative.
- (2) CENTRAL FLORIDA WATER INITIATIVE INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT.—
- (a) As used in this subsection, the term "Central Florida Water Initiative Area" means all of Orange, Osceola, Polk, and Seminole Counties, and southern Lake County, as designated by the Southwest Florida Water Management District, the South Florida Water Management District, and the St. Johns River Water Management District.
- (b) By December 31, 2015, the Department of Environmental Protection shall complete a Central Florida Water Initiative interagency agreement pursuant to s. 373.046 with the St. Johns River Water Management District, the South Florida Water Management District, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer

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Services. The interagency agreement shall apply only to the Central Florida Water Initiative Area and shall be adopted pursuant to chapter 120 in the same manner as a rule.

- (c) The interagency agreement shall:
- 1. Provide for a continuation of the collaborative process among the state agencies, affected water management districts, regional public water supply utilities, and other stakeholders.
- 2. Include the guiding principles and goals set forth in the Central Florida Water Initiative Guiding Document of June 27, 2014, and build upon the work that has already been accomplished by the Central Florida Water Initiative participants in addressing these guiding principles and goals.
- 3. Require, as set forth in the Central Florida Water
 Initiative Guiding Document of June 27, 2014, the development
 and implementation of a single multi-district regional water
 supply plan, including any needed recovery and prevention
 strategies and the approved list of water resource or water
 supply development projects, by the affected water management districts.
- 4. Require uniform rules for regulatory programs that include:
- a. A single hydrologic model to assess the availability of groundwater.
 - b. A single, uniform definition of harm.
- c. A single reference condition.
- d. A single process for permit reviews.

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261	e.	A si	ngle,	consis	stent	process,	as	appropriate,	to	set
262	minimum	flows	and	levels	and	reservation	ons.	<u>.</u>		

- (d) In developing the water supply planning and regulatory program consistent with the goals set forth in paragraph (c), the parties to the interagency agreement shall:
- 1. Consider limitations on groundwater use together with opportunities for new, increased, or redistributed groundwater uses that are based on environmental constraints.
- 2. Establish a coordinated process for the identification of new or revised environmental constraints.
 - 3. Consider existing prevention and recovery strategies.
- 4. Include a list of water supply options sufficient to meet the water needs of all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses which avoid environmental harm and are consistent with the public interest.
- 5. Identify which of the water supply sources are preferred water supply sources pursuant to s. 373.2234.
- 6. Provide for partnership agreements among the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, water management districts, and water users.
- (e) Water management district planning and regulatory programs developed pursuant to the interagency agreement shall be approved or adopted as required under this chapter. However, such planning and regulatory programs may not serve to modify

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planning and regulatory programs in areas of the affected districts that are not within the Central Florida Water

Initiative Area, but may include interregional projects located outside the Central Florida Water Initiative Area that are consistent with planning and regulatory programs in the areas in which they are located.

Section 4. Subsection (4) of section 373.1501, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsections (7) and (8) are renumbered as subsections (8) and (9), respectively, and a new subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

373.1501 South Florida Water Management District as local sponsor.—

- (4) The district is authorized to act as local sponsor of the project for those project features within the district as provided in this subsection and subject to the oversight of the department as further provided in s. 373.026. The district shall continue to exercise the authority of the state to allocate quantities of water within its jurisdiction, including the water supply in relation to the project, and be responsible for allocating water and assigning priorities among the other water uses served by the project pursuant to state law. The district may:
- (a) Act as local sponsor for all project features previously authorized by Congress. ÷
- (b) Continue data gathering, analysis, research, and design of project components, participate in preconstruction

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engineering and design documents for project components, and further refine the Comprehensive Plan of the restudy as a guide and framework for identifying other project components.

- (c) Construct pilot projects that will assist in determining the feasibility of technology included in the Comprehensive Plan of the restudy.; and
 - (d) Act as local sponsor for project components.
- (7) When developing or implementing water control plans or regulation schedules required for the operation of the project, the district shall provide recommendations to the United States

 Army Corps of Engineers that are consistent with all district programs and plans.

Section 5. Section 373.2234, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.2234 Preferred water supply sources.-

(1) The governing board of a water management district is authorized to adopt rules that identify preferred water supply sources for consumptive uses for which there is sufficient data to establish that a preferred source will provide a substantial new water supply to meet the existing and projected reasonable-beneficial uses of a water supply planning region identified pursuant to s. 373.709(1), while sustaining existing water resources and natural systems. At a minimum, such rules must contain a description of the preferred water supply source and an assessment of the water the preferred source is projected to produce.

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(2) (a) If an applicant proposes to use a preferred water supply source, that applicant's proposed water use is subject to s. 373.223(1), except that the proposed use of a preferred water supply source must be considered by a water management district when determining whether a permit applicant's proposed use of water is consistent with the public interest pursuant to s. 373.223(1)(c).

- (b) The governing board of a water management district shall give priority consideration to the identification of preferred water supply sources for self-suppliers for which access to or development of new water supplies is not technically or financially feasible.
- (c) A consumptive use permit issued for the use of a preferred water supply source must be granted, when requested by the applicant, for at least a 20-year period and may be subject to the compliance reporting provisions of s. 373.236(4).
- (3) (a) Nothing in This section does not shall be construed to:
- $\underline{1.}$ Exempt the use of preferred water supply sources from the provisions of ss. 373.016(4) and 373.223(2) and (3) $\underline{.}$, or be construed to
- 2. Provide that permits issued for the use of a nonpreferred water supply source must be issued for a duration of less than 20 years or that the use of a nonpreferred water supply source is not consistent with the public interest.
 - 3. Additionally, nothing in this section shall be

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interpreted to Require the use of a preferred water supply source or to restrict or prohibit the use of a nonpreferred water supply source.

- (b) Rules adopted by the governing board of a water management district to implement this section shall specify that the use of a preferred water supply source is not required and that the use of a nonpreferred water supply source is not restricted or prohibited.
- Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 373.233, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 373.233 Competing applications.-
- (2) (a) If In the event that two or more competing applications qualify equally under the provisions of subsection (1), the governing board or the department shall give preference to a renewal application over an initial application.
- (b) If two or more competing applications qualify equally under subsection (1) and none of the competing applications is a renewal application, the governing board or the department shall give preference to the use for which an alternate water supply is not technically and financially feasible.
- Section 7. Section 373.4591, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 373.4591 Improvements on private agricultural lands.-
- (1) The Legislature encourages public-private partnerships to accomplish water storage, groundwater recharge, and water quality improvements on private agricultural lands. Priority

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consideration shall be given to public-private partnerships
that:

- (a) Store water on private lands for purposes of hydrologic improvement, water quality, or water supply;
 - (b) Provide critical ground water recharge; or
- (c) Provide for changes in land use to activities that minimize nutrient loads and maximize water conservation.
- (2) (a) When an agreement is entered into between the department, a water management district, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and a private landowner to establish such a public-private partnership that may create or impact wetlands or other surface waters, a baseline condition determining the extent of wetlands and other surface waters on the property shall be established and documented in the agreement before improvements are constructed.
- (b) When an agreement is entered into between the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and a private landowner to implement best management practices pursuant to s. 403.067(7)(c), a baseline condition determining the extent of wetlands and other surface water on the property may be established at the option and expense of the private landowner and documented in the agreement before improvements are constructed. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall submit the landowner's proposed baseline condition documentation to the lead agency for review and approval, and the agency shall use its best efforts to complete the review

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417 within 45 days.

- (3) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the department, and the water management districts shall provide a process for reviewing these requests in the timeframe specified. The determination of a baseline condition shall be conducted using the methods set forth in the rules adopted pursuant to s. 373.421. The baseline condition documented in an agreement shall be considered the extent of wetlands and other surface waters on the property for the purpose of regulation under this chapter for the duration of the agreement and after its expiration.
- Section 8. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) and subsections (2) through (7) of section 373.4595, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 373.4595 Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program.—
 - (1) FINDINGS AND INTENT.-
 - (h) The Legislature finds that the expeditious implementation of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection

 Program, the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Program,

 Plan and the St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Program Plans is needed to improve the quality, quantity, timing, and distribution of water in the northern Everglades ecosystem and that this section, in conjunction with s. 403.067, including the implementation of the plans developed and approved pursuant to subsections (3) and (4), and any related basin management action

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plan developed and implemented pursuant to s. 403.067(7)(a), provide a reasonable means of achieving the total maximum daily load requirements and achieving and maintaining compliance with state water quality standards.

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Best management practice" means a practice or combination of practices determined by the coordinating agencies, based on research, field-testing, and expert review, to be the most effective and practicable on-location means, including economic and technological considerations, for improving water quality in agricultural and urban discharges. Best management practices for agricultural discharges shall reflect a balance between water quality improvements and agricultural productivity.
- (b) "Biosolids" means the solid, semisolid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic wastewater in a domestic wastewater treatment facility, formerly known as "domestic wastewater residuals" or "residuals," and includes products and treated material from biosolids treatment facilities and septage management facilities regulated by the department. The term does not include the treated effluent or reclaimed water from a domestic wastewater treatment facility, solids removed from pump stations and lift stations, screenings and grit removed from the preliminary treatment components of domestic wastewater treatment facilities, or ash generated during the incineration of biosolids.

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(c) (b) "Caloosahatchee River watershed" means the Caloosahatchee River, its tributaries, its estuary, and the area within Charlotte, Glades, Hendry, and Lee Counties from which surface water flow is directed or drains, naturally or by constructed works, to the river, its tributaries, or its estuary.

- (d) (e) "Coordinating agencies" means the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the South Florida Water Management District.
- (e) (d) "Corps of Engineers" means the United States Army Corps of Engineers.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ (e) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection.
- $\underline{\text{(g)}}$ "District" means the South Florida Water Management District.
- (g) "District's WOD program" means the program implemented pursuant to rules adopted as authorized by this section and ss. 373.016, 373.044, 373.085, 373.086, 373.109, 373.113, 373.118, 373.451, and 373.453, entitled "Works of the District Basin."
- (h) "Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project" means the construction project developed pursuant to this section paragraph (3) (b).
- (i) "Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan" means the

 Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project and the Lake

 Okeechobee Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring

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Program plan developed pursuant to this section and ss. 373.451-496 373.459.

- (j) "Lake Okeechobee watershed" means Lake Okeechobee, its tributaries, and the area within which surface water flow is directed or drains, naturally or by constructed works, to the lake or its tributaries.
- (k) "Lake Okeechobee Watershed Phosphorus Control Program" means the program developed pursuant to paragraph (3)(c).
- $\underline{\text{(k)}}$ "Northern Everglades" means the Lake Okeechobee watershed, the Caloosahatchee River watershed, and the St. Lucie River watershed.
- (1) (m) "Project component" means any structural or operational change, resulting from the Restudy, to the Central and Southern Florida Project as it existed and was operated as of January 1, 1999.
- (m) (n) "Restudy" means the Comprehensive Review Study of the Central and Southern Florida Project, for which federal participation was authorized by the Federal Water Resources Development Acts of 1992 and 1996 together with related Congressional resolutions and for which participation by the South Florida Water Management District is authorized by s. 373.1501. The term includes all actions undertaken pursuant to the aforementioned authorizations which will result in recommendations for modifications or additions to the Central and Southern Florida Project.
 - $\underline{\text{(n)}}$ (o) "River Watershed Protection Plans" means the

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Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plan and the St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan developed pursuant to this section.

- (o) "Soil amendment" means any substance or mixture of substances sold or offered for sale for soil enriching or corrective purposes, intended or claimed to be effective in promoting or stimulating plant growth, increasing soil or plant productivity, improving the quality of crops, or producing any chemical or physical change in the soil, except amendments, conditioners, additives, and related products that are derived solely from inorganic sources and that contain no recognized plant nutrients.
- (p) "St. Lucie River watershed" means the St. Lucie River, its tributaries, its estuary, and the area within Martin, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie Counties from which surface water flow is directed or drains, naturally or by constructed works, to the river, its tributaries, or its estuary.
- (q) "Total maximum daily load" means the sum of the individual wasteload allocations for point sources and the load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background adopted pursuant to s. 403.067. Before Prior to determining individual wasteload allocations and load allocations, the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body or water segment can assimilate from all sources without exceeding water quality standards must first be calculated.
 - (3) LAKE OKEECHOBEE WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM.—The Lake

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Okeechobee Watershed Protection Program shall consist of the							
Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan, the Lake Okeechobee							
Basin Management Action Plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067, the							
Lake Okeechobee Exotic Species Control Program, and the Lake							
Okeechobee Internal Phosphorus Management Program. The Lake							
Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan adopted pursuant to s.							
403.067 shall be the component of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed							
Protection A protection Program for Lake Okeechobee that							
achieves phosphorus load reductions for Lake Okeechobee shall be							
immediately implemented as specified in this subsection. The							
Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Program shall address the							
reduction of phosphorus loading to the lake from both internal							
and external sources. Phosphorus load reductions shall be							
achieved through a phased program of implementation. Initial							
implementation actions shall be technology-based, based upon a							
consideration of both the availability of appropriate technology							
and the cost of such technology, and shall include phosphorus							
reduction measures at both the source and the regional level.							
The initial phase of phosphorus load reductions shall be based							
upon the district's Technical Publication 81-2 and the							
district's WOD program, with subsequent phases of phosphorus							
load reductions based upon the total maximum daily loads							
established in accordance with s. 403.067. In the development							
and administration of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection							
Program, the coordinating agencies shall maximize opportunities							
provided by federal cost-sharing programs and opportunities for							

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partnerships with the private sector.

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- Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan.—In order to protect and restore surface water resources, the district, in cooperation with the other coordinating agencies, shall complete a Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan in accordance with this section and ss. 373.451-373.459. Beginning March 1, 2020, and every 5 years thereafter, the district shall update the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan to ensure that it is consistent with the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067. The Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan shall identify the geographic extent of the watershed, be coordinated with the plans developed pursuant to paragraphs (4)(a) and (c) (b), and include the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project and the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring Program contain an implementation schedule for subsequent phases of phosphorus load reduction consistent with the total maximum daily loads established in accordance with s. 403.067. The plan shall consider and build upon a review and analysis of the following:
- 1. the performance of projects constructed during Phase I and Phase II of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction

 Project, pursuant to subparagraph 1.; paragraph (b).
- 2. relevant information resulting from the Lake Okeechobee

 Basin Management Action Plan Watershed Phosphorus Control

 Program, pursuant to paragraph (b); (c).
 - 3. relevant information resulting from the Lake Okeechobee

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Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring Program, pursuant to subparagraph 2.; paragraph (d).

- 4. relevant information resulting from the Lake Okeechobee Exotic Species Control Program, pursuant to paragraph (c); and (e).
- 5. relevant information resulting from the Lake Okeechobee Internal Phosphorus Management Program, pursuant to paragraph (d) (f).
- 1.(b) Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project.—To improve the hydrology and water quality of Lake Okeechobee and downstream receiving waters, including the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie Rivers and their estuaries, the district, in cooperation with the other coordinating agencies, shall design and construct the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project. The project shall include:
- <u>a.1.</u> Phase I.—Phase I of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project shall consist of a series of project features consistent with the recommendations of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Working Group's Lake Okeechobee Action Plan. Priority basins for such projects include S-191, S-154, and Pools D and E in the Lower Kissimmee River. In order to obtain phosphorus load reductions to Lake Okeechobee as soon as possible, the following actions shall be implemented:
- (I) a. The district shall serve as a full partner with the Corps of Engineers in the design and construction of the Grassy Island Ranch and New Palm Dairy stormwater treatment facilities

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as components of the Lake Okeechobee Water Retention/Phosphorus Removal Critical Project. The Corps of Engineers shall have the lead in design and construction of these facilities. Should delays be encountered in the implementation of either of these facilities, the district shall notify the department and recommend corrective actions.

(II) b. The district shall obtain permits and complete construction of two of the isolated wetland restoration projects that are part of the Lake Okeechobee Water Retention/Phosphorus Removal Critical Project. The additional isolated wetland projects included in this critical project shall further reduce phosphorus loading to Lake Okeechobee.

(III) e. The district shall work with the Corps of Engineers to expedite initiation of the design process for the Taylor Creek/Nubbins Slough Reservoir Assisted Stormwater Treatment Area, a project component of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan. The district shall propose to the Corps of Engineers that the district take the lead in the design and construction of the Reservoir Assisted Stormwater Treatment Area and receive credit towards the local share of the total cost of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

<u>b.2.</u> Phase II <u>technical plan and construction</u>. By February 1, 2008, The district, in cooperation with the other coordinating agencies, shall develop a detailed technical plan for Phase II of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project which provides the basis for the Lake Okeechobee Basin

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Management Action Plan adopted by the department pursuant to s. 403.067. The detailed technical plan shall include measures for the improvement of the quality, quantity, timing, and distribution of water in the northern Everglades ecosystem, including the Lake Okeechobee watershed and the estuaries, and for facilitating the achievement of water quality standards. Use of cost-effective biologically based, hybrid wetland/chemical and other innovative nutrient control technologies shall be incorporated in the plan where appropriate. The detailed technical plan shall also include a Process Development and Engineering component to finalize the detail and design of Phase II projects and identify additional measures needed to increase the certainty that the overall objectives for improving water quality and quantity can be met. Based on information and recommendations from the Process Development and Engineering component, the Phase II detailed technical plan shall be periodically updated. Phase II shall include construction of additional facilities in the priority basins identified in subsubparagraph 1.a. subparagraph 1., as well as facilities for other basins in the Lake Okeechobee watershed. This detailed technical plan will require legislative ratification pursuant to paragraph (i). The technical plan shall: (I) a. Identify Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project facilities designed to contribute to achieving all applicable total maximum daily loads established pursuant to s.

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403.067 within the Lake Okeechobee watershed.

(II) b. Identify the size and location of all such Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project facilities.

- (III) e. Provide a construction schedule for all such Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project facilities, including the sequencing and specific timeframe for construction of each Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project facility.
- (IV) d. Provide a schedule for the acquisition of lands or sufficient interests necessary to achieve the construction schedule.
- $\underline{\text{(V)}}_{\text{e.}}$ Provide a detailed schedule of costs associated with the construction schedule.
- (VI) f. Identify, to the maximum extent practicable, impacts on wetlands and state-listed species expected to be associated with construction of such facilities, including potential alternatives to minimize and mitigate such impacts, as appropriate.
- (VII)g. Provide for additional measures, including voluntary water storage and quality improvements on private land, to increase water storage and reduce excess water levels in Lake Okeechobee and to reduce excess discharges to the estuaries.
- (VIII) The technical plan shall also Develop the appropriate water quantity storage goal to achieve the desired Lake Okeechobee range of lake levels and inflow volumes to the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie estuaries while meeting the other water-related needs of the region, including water supply and

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703 flood protection.

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(IX) h. Provide for additional source controls needed to enhance performance of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project facilities. Such additional source controls shall be incorporated into the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan Watershed Phosphorous Control Program pursuant to paragraph (b) (c).

c.3. Evaluation. - Within 5 years after the adoption of the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan pursuant to s. 403.067 and every 5 By January 1, 2004, and every 3 years thereafter, the department district, in cooperation with the other coordinating agencies, shall conduct an evaluation of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project and identify any further load reductions necessary to achieve compliance with the all Lake Okeechobee watershed total maximum daily loads established pursuant to s. 403.067. Additionally, The district shall identify modifications to facilities of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project as appropriate to meet the total maximum daily loads. Modifications to the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project resulting from this evaluation shall be incorporated into the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan and The evaluation shall be included in the applicable annual progress report submitted pursuant to subsection (6).

 $\underline{\text{d.4.}}$ Coordination and review.—To ensure the timely implementation of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction

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Project, the design of project facilities shall be coordinated with the department and other interested parties, including affected local governments, to the maximum extent practicable. Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project facilities shall be reviewed and commented upon by the department before prior to the execution of a construction contract by the district for that facility.

- 2. Lake Okeechobee Watershed Research and Water Quality
 Monitoring Program.—The coordinating agencies shall implement a
 Lake Okeechobee Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring
 Program. Results from the program shall be used by the
 department, in cooperation with the other coordinating agencies,
 to make modifications to the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management
 Action Plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067, as appropriate. The
 program shall:
- a. Evaluate all available existing water quality data concerning total phosphorus in the Lake Okeechobee watershed, develop a water quality baseline to represent existing conditions for total phosphorus, monitor long-term ecological changes, including water quality for total phosphorus, and measure compliance with water quality standards for total phosphorus, including any applicable total maximum daily load for the Lake Okeechobee watershed as established pursuant to s. 403.067. Beginning March 1, 2020, and every 5 years thereafter, the department shall reevaluate water quality and quantity data to ensure that the appropriate projects are being designated and

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incorporated into the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action

Plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067. The district shall

implement a total phosphorus monitoring program at appropriate

structures owned or operated by the district and within the Lake

Okeechobee watershed.

- b. Develop a Lake Okeechobee water quality model that reasonably represents the phosphorus dynamics of Lake Okeechobee and incorporates an uncertainty analysis associated with model predictions.
- <u>c.</u> Determine the relative contribution of phosphorus from all identifiable sources and all primary and secondary land uses.
- d. Conduct an assessment of the sources of phosphorus from the Upper Kissimmee Chain-of-Lakes and Lake Istokpoga, and their relative contribution to the water quality of Lake Okeechobee.

 The results of this assessment shall be used by the coordinating agencies as part of the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067 to develop interim measures, best management practices, or regulations, as applicable.
- e. Assess current water management practices within the Lake Okeechobee watershed and develop recommendations for structural and operational improvements. Such recommendations shall balance water supply, flood control, estuarine salinity, maintenance of a healthy lake littoral zone, and water quality considerations.
 - f. Evaluate the feasibility of alternative nutrient

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reduction technologies, including sediment traps, canal and ditch maintenance, fish production or other aquaculture, bioenergy conversion processes, and algal or other biological treatment technologies and include any alternative nutrient reduction technologies determined to be feasible in the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067.

g. Conduct an assessment of the water volumes and timing from the Lake Okeechobee watershed and their relative contribution to the water level changes in Lake Okeechobee and to the timing and volume of water delivered to the estuaries.

Watershed Phosphorus Control Program.—The Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067 shall be the watershed phosphorus control component for Lake Okeechobee and shall be Program is designed to be a multifaceted approach to reducing phosphorus loads by improving the management of phosphorus sources within the Lake Okeechobee watershed through implementation of regulations and best management practices, continued development and continued implementation of improved best management practices, improvement and restoration of the hydrologic function of natural and managed systems, and use utilization of alternative technologies for nutrient reduction. The plan shall contain an implementation schedule for pollutant load reductions consistent with the adopted total maximum daily load. The coordinating agencies shall develop an interagency

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agreement pursuant to ss. 373.046 and 373.406 that is consistent with the department taking the lead on water quality protection measures through the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067; the district taking the lead on hydrologic improvements pursuant to paragraph (3)(a); and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services taking the lead on agricultural interim measures, best management practices, and other measures adopted pursuant to s. 403.067. The interagency agreement shall specify how best management practices for nonagricultural nonpoint sources are developed and how all best management practices are implemented and verified consistent with s. 403.067 and this section. The interagency agreement shall address measures to be taken by the coordinating agencies during any best management practice reevaluation performed pursuant to subparagraphs 5. and 10. The department shall use best professional judgment in making the initial determination of best management practice effectiveness. The coordinating agencies may develop an intergovernmental agreement with local governments to implement nonagricultural nonpoint source best management practices within their respective geographic boundaries. The coordinating agencies shall facilitate the application of federal programs that offer opportunities for water quality treatment, including preservation, restoration, or creation of wetlands on agricultural lands.

Agricultural nonpoint source best management practices,

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developed in accordance with s. 403.067 and designed to achieve the objectives of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection

Program as part of a phased approach of management strategies within the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan, shall be implemented on an expedited basis. The coordinating agencies shall develop an interagency agreement pursuant to ss. 373.046 and 373.406(5) that assures the development of best management practices that complement existing regulatory programs and specifies how those best management practices are implemented and verified. The interagency agreement shall address measures to be taken by the coordinating agencies during any best management practice reevaluation performed pursuant to subsubparagraph d. The department shall use best professional judgment in making the initial determination of best management practice effectiveness.

2.a. As provided in s. 403.067 403.067(7)(c), the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in consultation with the department, the district, and affected parties, shall initiate rule development for interim measures, best management practices, conservation plans, nutrient management plans, or other measures necessary for Lake Okeechobee watershed total maximum daily load reduction. The rule shall include thresholds for requiring conservation and nutrient management plans and criteria for the contents of such plans. Development of agricultural nonpoint source best management practices shall initially focus on those priority basins listed in paragraph (a)

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subparagraph (b)1. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in consultation with the department, the district, and affected parties, shall conduct an ongoing program for improvement of existing and development of new agricultural nonpoint source interim measures and or best management practices. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall adopt for the purpose of adoption of such practices by rule. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall work with the University of Florida Florida's Institute of Food and Agriculture Sciences to review and, where appropriate, develop revised nutrient application rates for all agricultural soil amendments in the watershed.

3.b. As provided in s. 403.067, where agricultural nonpoint source best management practices or interim measures have been adopted by rule of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the owner or operator of an agricultural nonpoint source addressed by such rule shall either implement interim measures or best management practices or demonstrate compliance with state water quality standards addressed by the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067 the district's WOD program by conducting monitoring prescribed by the department or the district. Owners or operators of agricultural nonpoint sources who implement interim measures or best management practices adopted by rule of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall be subject to the provisions of s. 403.067 403.067(7). The Department of

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Agriculture and Consumer Services, in cooperation with the department and the district, shall provide technical and financial assistance for implementation of agricultural best management practices, subject to the availability of funds.

- $\underline{4.e.}$ The district or department shall conduct monitoring at representative sites to verify the effectiveness of agricultural nonpoint source best management practices.
- 5.d. As provided in s. 403.067, where water quality problems are detected for agricultural nonpoint sources despite the appropriate implementation of adopted best management practices, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in consultation with the other coordinating agencies and affected parties, shall institute a reevaluation of the best management practices and make appropriate changes to the rule adopting best management practices.
- 6.2. As provided in s. 403.067, nonagricultural nonpoint source best management practices, developed in accordance with s. 403.067 and designed to achieve the objectives of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Program as part of a phased approach of management strategies within the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan, shall be implemented on an expedited basis. The department and the district shall develop an interagency agreement pursuant to ss. 373.046 and 373.406(5) that assures the development of best management practices that complement existing regulatory programs and specifies how those best management practices are implemented and verified. The

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interagency agreement shall address measures to be taken by the department and the district during any best management practice reevaluation performed pursuant to sub-subparagraph d.

7.a. The department and the district are directed to work with the University of Florida Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences to develop appropriate nutrient application rates for all nonagricultural soil amendments in the watershed. As provided in s. $403.067 \cdot 403.067(7)(c)$, the department, in consultation with the district and affected parties, shall develop nonagricultural nonpoint source interim measures, best management practices, or other measures necessary for Lake Okeechobee watershed total maximum daily load reduction. Development of nonagricultural nonpoint source best management practices shall initially focus on those priority basins listed in paragraph (a) subparagraph (b)1. The department, the district, and affected parties shall conduct an ongoing program for improvement of existing and development of new interim measures and or best management practices. The department or the district shall adopt such practices by rule The district shall adopt technology-based standards under the district's WOD program for nonagricultural nonpoint sources of phosphorus. Nothing in this sub-subparagraph shall affect the authority of the department or the district to adopt basinspecific criteria under this part to prevent harm to the water resources of the district.

8.b. Where nonagricultural nonpoint source best management

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practices or interim measures have been developed by the department and adopted by the district, the owner or operator of a nonagricultural nonpoint source shall implement interim measures or best management practices and be subject to the provisions of s. 403.067 403.067(7). The department and district shall provide technical and financial assistance for implementation of nonagricultural nonpoint source best management practices, subject to the availability of funds.

- 9.c. As provided in s. 403.067, the district or the department shall conduct monitoring at representative sites to verify the effectiveness of nonagricultural nonpoint source best management practices.
- 10.d. Where water quality problems are detected for nonagricultural nonpoint sources despite the appropriate implementation of adopted best management practices, the department, in consultation with the other coordinating agencies and affected parties, and the district shall institute a reevaluation of the best management practices and make appropriate changes to the rule adopting best management practices.
- 11.3. This subparagraph does The provisions of subparagraphs 1. and 2. may not preclude the department or the district from requiring compliance with water quality standards or with current best management practices requirements set forth in any applicable regulatory program authorized by law for the purpose of protecting water quality. This subparagraph is

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Additionally, subparagraphs 1. and 2. are applicable only to the extent that it does they do not conflict with any rules adopted by the department that are necessary to maintain a federally delegated or approved program.

- 12. A permitholder in compliance with best management practices as set forth in chapter 40E-63, Florida Administrative Code, may elect to use that permit in lieu of the requirements of this paragraph, and implementation of such best management practices in accordance with chapter 40E-63, Florida Administrative Code, shall provide a presumption of compliance for phosphorus pursuant to s. 403.067.
- 13. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in cooperation with the department and the district, shall provide technical and financial assistance for implementation of agricultural best management practices, subject to the availability of funds. The department and district shall provide technical and financial assistance for implementation of nonagricultural nonpoint source best management practices, subject to the availability of funds.
- 14.4. Projects that reduce the phosphorus load originating from domestic wastewater systems within the Lake Okeechobee watershed shall be given funding priority in the department's revolving loan program under s. 403.1835. The department shall coordinate and provide assistance to those local governments seeking financial assistance for such priority projects.
 - 15.5. Projects that make use of private lands, or lands

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held in trust for Indian tribes, to reduce nutrient loadings or concentrations within a basin by one or more of the following methods: restoring the natural hydrology of the basin, restoring wildlife habitat or impacted wetlands, reducing peak flows after storm events, increasing aquifer recharge, or protecting range and timberland from conversion to development, are eligible for grants available under this section from the coordinating agencies. For projects of otherwise equal priority, special funding priority will be given to those projects that make best use of the methods outlined above that involve public-private partnerships or that obtain federal match money. Preference ranking above the special funding priority will be given to projects located in a rural area of opportunity designated by the Governor. Grant applications may be submitted by any person or tribal entity, and eligible projects may include, but are not limited to, the purchase of conservation and flowage easements, hydrologic restoration of wetlands, creating treatment wetlands, development of a management plan for natural resources, and financial support to implement a management plan.

16.6.a. The department shall require all entities disposing of domestic wastewater biosolids residuals within the Lake Okeechobee watershed and the remaining areas of Okeechobee, Glades, and Hendry Counties to develop and submit to the department an agricultural use plan that limits applications based upon phosphorus loading. By July 1, 2005, phosphorus concentrations originating from these application sites may not

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After December 31, 2007, The department may not authorize the disposal of domestic wastewater biosolids residuals within the Lake Okeechobee watershed unless the applicant can affirmatively demonstrate that the phosphorus in the biosolids residuals will not add to phosphorus loadings in Lake Okeechobee or its tributaries. This demonstration shall be based on achieving a net balance between phosphorus imports relative to exports on the permitted application site. Exports shall include only phosphorus removed from the Lake Okeechobee watershed through products generated on the permitted application site. This prohibition does not apply to Class AA biosolids residuals that are marketed and distributed as fertilizer products in accordance with department rule.

17.b. Private and government-owned utilities within Monroe, Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Martin, St. Lucie, Indian River, Okeechobee, Highlands, Hendry, and Glades Counties that dispose of wastewater biosolids residual sludge from utility operations and septic removal by land spreading in the Lake Okeechobee watershed may use a line item on local sewer rates to cover wastewater biosolids residual treatment and disposal if such disposal and treatment is done by approved alternative treatment methodology at a facility located within the areas designated by the Governor as rural areas of opportunity pursuant to s. 288.0656. This additional line item is an environmental protection disposal fee above the present

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sewer rate and may not be considered a part of the present sewer rate to customers, notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in chapter 367. The fee shall be established by the county commission or its designated assignee in the county in which the alternative method treatment facility is located. The fee shall be calculated to be no higher than that necessary to recover the facility's prudent cost of providing the service. Upon request by an affected county commission, the Florida Public Service Commission will provide assistance in establishing the fee. Further, for utilities and utility authorities that use the additional line item environmental protection disposal fee, such fee may not be considered a rate increase under the rules of the Public Service Commission and shall be exempt from such rules. Utilities using the provisions of this section may immediately include in their sewer invoicing the new environmental protection disposal fee. Proceeds from this environmental protection disposal fee shall be used for treatment and disposal of wastewater biosolids residuals, including any treatment technology that helps reduce the volume of biosolids residuals that require final disposal, but such proceeds may not be used for transportation or shipment costs for disposal or any costs relating to the land application of biosolids residuals in the Lake Okeechobee watershed.

18.c. No less frequently than once every 3 years, the Florida Public Service Commission or the county commission through the services of an independent auditor shall perform a

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financial audit of all facilities receiving compensation from an environmental protection disposal fee. The Florida Public Service Commission or the county commission through the services of an independent auditor shall also perform an audit of the methodology used in establishing the environmental protection disposal fee. The Florida Public Service Commission or the county commission shall, within 120 days after completion of an audit, file the audit report with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and shall provide copies to the county commissions of the counties set forth in sub-subparagraph b. The books and records of any facilities receiving compensation from an environmental protection disposal fee shall be open to the Florida Public Service Commission and the Auditor General for review upon request.

- 19.7. The Department of Health shall require all entities disposing of septage within the Lake Okeechobee watershed to develop and submit to that agency an agricultural use plan that limits applications based upon phosphorus loading consistent with the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067. By July 1, 2005, phosphorus concentrations originating from these application sites may not exceed the limits established in the district's WOD program.
- 20.8. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall initiate rulemaking requiring entities within the Lake Okeechobee watershed which land-apply animal manure to develop

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resource management system level conservation plans, according to United States Department of Agriculture criteria, which limit such application. Such rules may include criteria and thresholds for the requirement to develop a conservation or nutrient management plan, requirements for plan approval, and recordkeeping requirements.

- 21. The district shall revise chapter 40E-61, Florida

 Administrative Code, to be consistent with this section and s.

 403.067; provide for a monitoring program for nonpoint source dischargers required to monitor water quality by s. 403.067; and provide for the results of such monitoring to be reported to the coordinating agencies.
- 9. The district, the department, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, as appropriate, shall implement those alternative nutrient reduction technologies determined to be feasible pursuant to subparagraph (d) 6.
- (d) Lake Okeechobee Watershed Research and Water Quality
 Monitoring Program.—The district, in cooperation with the other
 coordinating agencies, shall establish a Lake Okeechobee
 Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring Program that
 builds upon the district's existing Lake Okeechobee research
 program. The program shall:
- 1. Evaluate all available existing water quality data concerning total phosphorus in the Lake Okeechobee watershed, develop a water quality baseline to represent existing conditions for total phosphorus, monitor long-term ecological

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changes, including water quality for total phosphorus, and measure compliance with water quality standards for total phosphorus, including any applicable total maximum daily load for the Lake Okeechobee watershed as established pursuant to s. 403.067. Every 3 years, the district shall reevaluate water quality and quantity data to ensure that the appropriate projects are being designated and implemented to meet the water quality and storage goals of the plan. The district shall also implement a total phosphorus monitoring program at appropriate structures owned or operated by the South Florida Water Management District and within the Lake Okeechobee watershed.

- 2. Develop a Lake Okeechobee water quality model that reasonably represents phosphorus dynamics of the lake and incorporates an uncertainty analysis associated with model predictions.
- 3. Determine the relative contribution of phosphorus from all identifiable sources and all primary and secondary land uses.
- 4. Conduct an assessment of the sources of phosphorus from the Upper Kissimmee Chain-of-Lakes and Lake Istokpoga, and their relative contribution to the water quality of Lake Okeechobee.

 The results of this assessment shall be used by the coordinating agencies to develop interim measures, best management practices, or regulation, as applicable.
- 5. Assess current water management practices within the Lake Okeechobee watershed and develop recommendations for

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structural and operational improvements. Such recommendations shall balance water supply, flood control, estuarine salinity, maintenance of a healthy lake littoral zone, and water quality considerations.

- 6. Evaluate the feasibility of alternative nutrient reduction technologies, including sediment traps, canal and ditch maintenance, fish production or other aquaculture, bioenergy conversion processes, and algal or other biological treatment technologies.
- 7. Conduct an assessment of the water volumes and timing from the Lake Okeechobee watershed and their relative contribution to the water level changes in Lake Okeechobee and to the timing and volume of water delivered to the estuaries.
- (c) (e) Lake Okeechobee Exotic Species Control Program.—The coordinating agencies shall identify the exotic species that threaten the native flora and fauna within the Lake Okeechobee watershed and develop and implement measures to protect the native flora and fauna.
- (d) (f) Lake Okeechobee Internal Phosphorus Management Program.—The district, in cooperation with the other coordinating agencies and interested parties, shall evaluate the feasibility of complete a Lake Okeechobee internal phosphorus load removal projects feasibility study. The evaluation feasibility study shall be based on technical feasibility, as well as economic considerations, and shall consider address all reasonable methods of phosphorus removal. If projects methods

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are found to be feasible, the district shall immediately pursue the design, funding, and permitting for implementing such projects methods.

(e) (g) Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Program Plan implementation. - The coordinating agencies shall be jointly responsible for implementing the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Program Plan, consistent with the statutory authority and responsibility of each agency. Annual funding priorities shall be jointly established, and the highest priority shall be assigned to programs and projects that address sources that have the highest relative contribution to loading and the greatest potential for reductions needed to meet the total maximum daily loads. In determining funding priorities, the coordinating agencies shall also consider the need for regulatory compliance, the extent to which the program or project is ready to proceed, and the availability of federal matching funds or other nonstate funding, including public-private partnerships. Federal and other nonstate funding shall be maximized to the greatest extent practicable.

<u>(f)</u> (h) Priorities and implementation schedules.—The coordinating agencies are authorized and directed to establish priorities and implementation schedules for the achievement of total maximum daily loads, compliance with the requirements of s. 403.067, and compliance with applicable water quality standards within the waters and watersheds subject to this section.

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(i) Legislative ratification. The coordinating agencies shall submit the Phase II technical plan developed pursuant to paragraph (b) to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives prior to the 2008 legislative session for review. If the Legislature takes no action on the plan during the 2008 legislative session, the plan is deemed approved and may be implemented.

CALOOSAHATCHEE RIVER WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM AND ST. LUCIE RIVER WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM.—A protection program shall be developed and implemented as specified in this subsection. In order to protect and restore surface water resources, the program shall address the reduction of pollutant loadings, restoration of natural hydrology, and compliance with applicable state water quality standards. The program shall be achieved through a phased program of implementation. In addition, pollutant load reductions based upon adopted total maximum daily loads established in accordance with s. 403.067 shall serve as a program objective. In the development and administration of the program, the coordinating agencies shall maximize opportunities provided by federal and local government cost-sharing programs and opportunities for partnerships with the private sector and local government. The program plan shall include a goal for salinity envelopes and freshwater inflow targets for the estuaries based upon existing research and documentation. The goal may be revised as new information is available. This goal shall seek to reduce the frequency and

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duration of undesirable salinity ranges while meeting the other water-related needs of the region, including water supply and flood protection, while recognizing the extent to which water inflows are within the control and jurisdiction of the district.

- Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plan.-No (a) later than January 1, 2009, The district, in cooperation with the other coordinating agencies, Lee County, and affected counties and municipalities, shall complete a River Watershed Protection Plan in accordance with this subsection. The Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plan shall identify the geographic extent of the watershed, be coordinated as needed with the plans developed pursuant to paragraph (3)(a) and paragraph (c) (b) of this subsection, and contain an implementation schedule for pollutant load reductions consistent with any adopted total maximum daily loads and compliance with applicable state water quality standards. The plan shall include the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Construction Project and the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring Program. ÷
- 1. Caloosahatchee River Watershed Construction Project.—To improve the hydrology, water quality, and aquatic habitats within the watershed, the district shall, no later than January 1, 2012, plan, design, and construct the initial phase of the Watershed Construction Project. In doing so, the district shall:
- a. Develop and designate the facilities to be constructed to achieve stated goals and objectives of the Caloosahatchee

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1249 River Watershed Protection Plan.

- b. Conduct scientific studies that are necessary to support the design of the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Construction Project facilities.
 - c. Identify the size and location of all such facilities.
- d. Provide a construction schedule for all such facilities, including the sequencing and specific timeframe for construction of each facility.
- e. Provide a schedule for the acquisition of lands or sufficient interests necessary to achieve the construction schedule.
- f. Provide a schedule of costs and benefits associated with each construction project and identify funding sources.
- g. To ensure timely implementation, coordinate the design, scheduling, and sequencing of project facilities with the coordinating agencies, Lee County, other affected counties and municipalities, and other affected parties.
- 2. Caloosahatchee River Watershed Research and Water
 Quality Monitoring Program.—The district, in cooperation with
 the other coordinating agencies and local governments, shall
 implement a Caloosahatchee River Watershed Research and Water
 Quality Monitoring Program that builds upon the district's
 existing research program and that is sufficient to carry out,
 comply with, or assess the plans, programs, and other
 responsibilities created by this subsection. The program shall
 also conduct an assessment of the water volumes and timing from

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1275 Lake Okeechobee and the Caloosahatchee River watershed and their 1276 relative contributions to the timing and volume of water 1277 delivered to the estuary. 1278 (b) 2. Caloosahatchee River Watershed Basin Management 1279 Action Plans Pollutant Control Program. - The basin management 1280 action plans adopted pursuant to s. 403.067 for the 1281 Caloosahatchee River watershed shall be the Caloosahatchee River 1282 Watershed Pollutant Control Program. The plans shall be is 1283 designed to be a multifaceted approach to reducing pollutant 1284 loads by improving the management of pollutant sources within the Caloosahatchee River watershed through implementation of 1285 1286 regulations and best management practices, development and 1287 implementation of improved best management practices, 1288 improvement and restoration of the hydrologic function of 1289 natural and managed systems, and utilization of alternative 1290 technologies for pollutant reduction, such as cost-effective biologically based, hybrid wetland/chemical and other innovative 1291 nutrient control technologies. The plans shall contain an 1292 implementation schedule for pollutant load reductions consistent 1293 1294 with the adopted total maximum daily load. The coordinating 1295 agencies shall facilitate the use utilization of federal 1296 programs that offer opportunities for water quality treatment, 1297 including preservation, restoration, or creation of wetlands on 1298 agricultural lands. 1299 1.a. Nonpoint source best management practices consistent 1300 with s. 403.067 paragraph (3)(c), designed to achieve the

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objectives of the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Program, shall be implemented on an expedited basis. The coordinating agencies may develop an intergovernmental agreement with local governments to implement the nonagricultural, nonpoint—source best management practices within their respective geographic boundaries.

- 2.b. This subsection does not preclude the department or the district from requiring compliance with water quality standards, adopted total maximum daily loads, or current best management practices requirements set forth in any applicable regulatory program authorized by law for the purpose of protecting water quality. This subsection applies only to the extent that it does not conflict with any rules adopted by the department or district which are necessary to maintain a federally delegated or approved program.
- 3.c. Projects that make use of private lands, or lands held in trust for Indian tribes, to reduce pollutant loadings or concentrations within a basin, or that reduce the volume of harmful discharges by one or more of the following methods: restoring the natural hydrology of the basin, restoring wildlife habitat or impacted wetlands, reducing peak flows after storm events, or increasing aquifer recharge, are eligible for grants available under this section from the coordinating agencies.
- 4.d. The Caloosahatchee River Watershed <u>Basin Management</u>
 <u>Action Plans</u> <u>Pollutant Control Program</u> shall require assessment
 of current water management practices within the watershed and

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shall require development of recommendations for structural, nonstructural, and operational improvements. Such recommendations shall consider and balance water supply, flood control, estuarine salinity, aquatic habitat, and water quality considerations.

5.e. After December 31, 2007, The department may not authorize the disposal of domestic wastewater biosolids residuals within the Caloosahatchee River watershed unless the applicant can affirmatively demonstrate that the nutrients in the biosolids residuals will not add to nutrient loadings in the watershed. This demonstration shall be based on achieving a net balance between nutrient imports relative to exports on the permitted application site. Exports shall include only nutrients removed from the watershed through products generated on the permitted application site. This prohibition does not apply to Class AA biosolids residuals that are marketed and distributed as fertilizer products in accordance with department rule.

6.f. The Department of Health shall require all entities disposing of septage within the Caloosahatchee River watershed to develop and submit to that agency an agricultural use plan that limits applications based upon nutrient loading consistent with any basin management action plan adopted pursuant to s.

403.067. By July 1, 2008, nutrient concentrations originating from these application sites may not exceed the limits established in the district's WOD program.

7.g. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

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shall require initiate rulemaking requiring entities within the Caloosahatchee River watershed which land-apply animal manure to develop a resource management system level conservation plan, according to United States Department of Agriculture criteria, which limit such application. Such rules may include criteria and thresholds for the requirement to develop a conservation or nutrient management plan, requirements for plan approval, and recordkeeping requirements.

3. Caloosahatchee River Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring Program.—The district, in cooperation with the other coordinating agencies and local governments, shall establish a Caloosahatchee River Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring Program that builds upon the district's existing research program and that is sufficient to carry out, comply with, or assess the plans, programs, and other responsibilities created by this subsection. The program shall also conduct an assessment of the water volumes and timing from the Lake Okeechobee and Caloosahatchee River watersheds and their relative contributions to the timing and volume of water delivered to the estuary.

(c) (b) St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan.—No later than January 1, 2009, The district, in cooperation with the other coordinating agencies, Martin County, and affected counties and municipalities shall complete a plan in accordance with this subsection. The St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan shall identify the geographic extent of the watershed, be

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coordinated as needed with the plans developed pursuant to paragraph (3)(a) and paragraph (a) of this subsection, and contain an implementation schedule for pollutant load reductions consistent with any adopted total maximum daily loads and compliance with applicable state water quality standards. The plan shall include the St. Lucie River Watershed Construction Project and St. Lucie River Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring Program.:

- 1. St. Lucie River Watershed Construction Project.—To improve the hydrology, water quality, and aquatic habitats within the watershed, the district shall, no later than January 1, 2012, plan, design, and construct the initial phase of the Watershed Construction Project. In doing so, the district shall:
- a. Develop and designate the facilities to be constructed to achieve stated goals and objectives of the St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan.
 - b. Identify the size and location of all such facilities.
- c. Provide a construction schedule for all such facilities, including the sequencing and specific timeframe for construction of each facility.
- d. Provide a schedule for the acquisition of lands or sufficient interests necessary to achieve the construction schedule.
- e. Provide a schedule of costs and benefits associated with each construction project and identify funding sources.
 - f. To ensure timely implementation, coordinate the design,

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scheduling, and sequencing of project facilities with the coordinating agencies, Martin County, St. Lucie County, other interested parties, and other affected local governments.

- 2. St. Lucie River Watershed Research and Water Quality
 Monitoring Program.—The district, in cooperation with the other
 coordinating agencies and local governments, shall establish a
 St. Lucie River Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring
 Program that builds upon the district's existing research
 program and that is sufficient to carry out, comply with, or
 assess the plans, programs, and other responsibilities created
 by this subsection. The program shall also conduct an assessment
 of the water volumes and timing from Lake Okeechobee and the St.
 Lucie River watershed and their relative contributions to the
 timing and volume of water delivered to the estuary.
- Plans Pollutant Control Program.—Basin management action plans for the St. Lucie River watershed adopted pursuant to s. 403.067 shall be the St. Lucie River Watershed Pollutant Control Program and shall be is designed to be a multifaceted approach to reducing pollutant loads by improving the management of pollutant sources within the St. Lucie River watershed through implementation of regulations and best management practices, development and implementation of improved best management practices, improvement and restoration of the hydrologic function of natural and managed systems, and use utilization of alternative technologies for pollutant reduction, such as cost-

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effective biologically based, hybrid wetland/chemical and other innovative nutrient control technologies. The plan shall contain an implementation schedule for pollutant load reductions consistent with the adopted total maximum daily load. The coordinating agencies shall facilitate the use utilization of federal programs that offer opportunities for water quality treatment, including preservation, restoration, or creation of wetlands on agricultural lands.

1.a. Nonpoint source best management practices consistent with s. 403.067 paragraph (3)(c), designed to achieve the objectives of the St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Program, shall be implemented on an expedited basis. The coordinating agencies may develop an intergovernmental agreement with local governments to implement the nonagricultural nonpoint source best management practices within their respective geographic boundaries.

2.b. This subsection does not preclude the department or the district from requiring compliance with water quality standards, adopted total maximum daily loads, or current best management practices requirements set forth in any applicable regulatory program authorized by law for the purpose of protecting water quality. This subsection applies only to the extent that it does not conflict with any rules adopted by the department or district which are necessary to maintain a federally delegated or approved program.

3.c. Projects that make use of private lands, or lands

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held in trust for Indian tribes, to reduce pollutant loadings or concentrations within a basin, or that reduce the volume of harmful discharges by one or more of the following methods: restoring the natural hydrology of the basin, restoring wildlife habitat or impacted wetlands, reducing peak flows after storm events, or increasing aquifer recharge, are eligible for grants available under this section from the coordinating agencies.

4.d. The St. Lucie River Watershed Basin Management Action Plans Pollutant Control Program shall require assessment of current water management practices within the watershed and shall require development of recommendations for structural, nonstructural, and operational improvements. Such recommendations shall consider and balance water supply, flood control, estuarine salinity, aquatic habitat, and water quality considerations.

5.e. After December 31, 2007, The department may not authorize the disposal of domestic wastewater biosolids residuals within the St. Lucie River watershed unless the applicant can affirmatively demonstrate that the nutrients in the biosolids residuals will not add to nutrient loadings in the watershed. This demonstration shall be based on achieving a net balance between nutrient imports relative to exports on the permitted application site. Exports shall include only nutrients removed from the St. Lucie River watershed through products generated on the permitted application site. This prohibition does not apply to Class AA biosolids residuals that are marketed

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and distributed as fertilizer products in accordance with department rule.

6.f. The Department of Health shall require all entities disposing of septage within the St. Lucie River watershed to develop and submit to that agency an agricultural use plan that limits applications based upon nutrient loading consistent with any basin management action plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067. By July 1, 2008, nutrient concentrations originating from these application sites may not exceed the limits established in the district's WOD program.

7.g. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall initiate rulemaking requiring entities within the St.

Lucie River watershed which land-apply animal manure to develop a resource management system level conservation plan, according to United States Department of Agriculture criteria, which limit such application. Such rules may include criteria and thresholds for the requirement to develop a conservation or nutrient management plan, requirements for plan approval, and recordkeeping requirements.

3. St. Lucie River Watershed Research and Water Quality
Monitoring Program.—The district, in cooperation with the other
coordinating agencies and local governments, shall establish a
St. Lucie River Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring
Program that builds upon the district's existing research
program and that is sufficient to carry out, comply with, or
assess the plans, programs, and other responsibilities created

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by this subsection. The program shall also conduct an assessment of the water volumes and timing from the Lake Okeechobee and St. Lucie River watersheds and their relative contributions to the timing and volume of water delivered to the estuary.

(e) (e) River Watershed Protection Plan implementation.—The coordinating agencies shall be jointly responsible for implementing the River Watershed Protection Plans, consistent with the statutory authority and responsibility of each agency. Annual funding priorities shall be jointly established, and the highest priority shall be assigned to programs and projects that have the greatest potential for achieving the goals and objectives of the plans. In determining funding priorities, the coordinating agencies shall also consider the need for regulatory compliance, the extent to which the program or project is ready to proceed, and the availability of federal or local government matching funds. Federal and other nonstate funding shall be maximized to the greatest extent practicable.

(f)(d) Evaluation.—Beginning By March 1, 2020 2012, and every 5 3 years thereafter concurrent with the updates of the basin management action plans adopted pursuant to s. 403.067, the district, in cooperation with the other coordinating agencies, shall conduct an evaluation of any pollutant load reduction goals, as well as any other specific objectives and goals, as stated in the River Watershed Protection Programs Plans. Additionally, The district shall identify modifications to facilities of the River Watershed Construction Projects, as

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appropriate, or any other elements of the River Watershed Protection Programs Plans. The evaluation shall be included in the annual progress report submitted pursuant to this section.

- <u>(g) (e)</u> Priorities and implementation schedules.—The coordinating agencies are authorized and directed to establish priorities and implementation schedules for the achievement of total maximum daily loads, the requirements of s. 403.067, and compliance with applicable water quality standards within the waters and watersheds subject to this section.
- (f) Legislative ratification.—The coordinating agencies shall submit the River Watershed Protection Plans developed pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives prior to the 2009 legislative session for review. If the Legislature takes no action on the plan during the 2009 legislative session, the plan is deemed approved and may be implemented.
- LOADS AND DEVELOPMENT OF BASIN MANAGEMENT ACTION PLANS.—The department is directed to expedite development and adoption of total maximum daily loads for the Caloosahatchee River and estuary. The department is further directed to, no later than December 31, 2008, propose for final agency action total maximum daily loads for nutrients in the tidal portions of the Caloosahatchee River and estuary. The department shall initiate development of basin management action plans for Lake Okeechobee, the Caloosahatchee River watershed and estuary, and

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the St. Lucie River watershed and estuary as provided in s. $\frac{403.067}{403.067}$ 403.067(7)(a) as follows:

- (a) Basin management action plans shall be developed as soon as practicable as determined necessary by the department to achieve the total maximum daily loads established for the Lake Okeechobee watershed and the estuaries.
- (b) The Phase II technical plan development pursuant to paragraph (3)(a)(b), and the River Watershed Protection Plans developed pursuant to paragraphs (4)(a) and (c)(b), shall provide the basis for basin management action plans developed by the department.
- (c) As determined necessary by the department in order to achieve the total maximum daily loads, additional or modified projects or programs that complement those in the legislatively ratified plans may be included during the development of the basin management action plan.
- (d) As provided in s. 403.067, management strategies and pollution reduction requirements set forth in a basin management action plan subject to permitting by the department under subsection (7) must be completed pursuant to the schedule set forth in the basin management action plan, as amended. The implementation schedule may extend beyond the 5-year permit term.
- (e) As provided in s. 403.067, management strategies and pollution reduction requirements set forth in a basin management action plan for a specific pollutant of concern are not subject

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to challenge under chapter 120 at the time they are incorporated, in an identical form, into a department or district issued permit or a permit modification issued in accordance with subsection (7).

- (d) Development of basin management action plans that implement the provisions of the legislatively ratified plans shall be initiated by the department no later than September 30 of the year in which the applicable plan is ratified. Where a total maximum daily load has not been established at the time of plan ratification, development of basin management action plans shall be initiated no later than 90 days following adoption of the applicable total maximum daily load.
- (6) ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.—Each March 1 the district, in cooperation with the other coordinating agencies, shall report on implementation of this section as part of the consolidated annual report required in s. 373.036(7). The annual report shall include a summary of the conditions of the hydrology, water quality, and aquatic habitat in the northern Everglades based on the results of the Research and Water Quality Monitoring Programs, the status of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project, the status of the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Construction Project, and the status of the St. Lucie River Watershed Construction Project. In addition, the report shall contain an annual accounting of the expenditure of funds from the Save Our Everglades Trust Fund. At a minimum, the annual report shall provide detail by program and plan,

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including specific information concerning the amount and use of funds from federal, state, or local government sources. In detailing the use of these funds, the district shall indicate those designated to meet requirements for matching funds. The district shall prepare the report in cooperation with the other coordinating agencies and affected local governments. The department shall report on the status of the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan, the Caloosahatchee Estuary Basin Management Action Plan, and the St. Lucie River and Estuary Basin Management Action Plan. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall report on the status of the implementation of the agricultural nonpoint source best management practices.

- (7) NORTHERN EVERGLADES LAKE OKEECHOBEE PROTECTION
 PERMITS.—
- Watershed Protection Program will benefit Lake Okeechobee and downstream receiving waters and is in consistent with the public interest. The Legislature also finds that the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Program and the St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Program will benefit the respective rivers and estuaries and are in the public interest. District regional projects that are part of the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Construction Project, the St. Lucie River Watershed Construction Project, the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project, and structures discharging into or from Lake Okeechobee shall be

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constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with this section.

- (b) Permits obtained pursuant to this section are in lieu of all other permits under this chapter or chapter 403, except those issued under s. 403.0885, if applicable. No Additional permits are not required for the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Construction Project, the St. Lucie River Watershed Construction Project, the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project, or structures discharging into or from Lake Okeechobee, if such projects or structures are permitted under this section. Construction activities related to implementation of the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Construction Project, the St. Lucie River Watershed Construction Project, or the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project may be initiated before prior to final agency action, or notice of intended agency action, on any permit from the department under this section.
- (c) 1. Within 90 days of completion of the diversion plans set forth in Department Consent Orders 91-0694, 91-0707, 91-0706, 91-0705, and RT50-205564, Owners or operators of existing structures which discharge into or from Lake Okeechobee that were subject to Department Consent Orders 91-0694, 91-0707, 91-0706, 91-0705, and RT50-205564 and that are subject to the provisions of s. 373.4592(4)(a) do not require a permit under this section and shall be governed by permits issued under apply for a permit from the department to operate and maintain such

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structures. By September 1, 2000, owners or operators of all other existing structures which discharge into or from Lake Okeechobee shall apply for a permit from the department to operate and maintain such structures. The department shall issue one or more such permits for a term of 5 years upon the demonstration of reasonable assurance that schedules and strategies to achieve and maintain compliance with water quality standards have been provided for, to the maximum extent practicable, and that operation of the structures otherwise complies with provisions of ss. 373.413 and 373.416 and the Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067.

- 1. Permits issued under this paragraph shall also contain reasonable conditions to ensure that discharges of waters through structures:
 - a. Are adequately and accurately monitored;
- b. Will not degrade existing Lake Okeechobee water quality and will result in an overall reduction of phosphorus input into Lake Okeechobee, as set forth in the district's Technical Publication 81-2 and the total maximum daily load established in accordance with s. 403.067, to the maximum extent practicable; and
- c. Do not pose a serious danger to public health, safety, or welfare.
- 2. For the purposes of this paragraph, owners and operators of existing structures which are subject to the

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provisions of s. 373.4592(4)(a) and which discharge into or from Lake Okeechobee shall be deemed in compliance with this paragraph the term "maximum extent practicable" if they are in full compliance with the conditions of permits under chapter chapters 40E-61 and 40E-63, Florida Administrative Code.

- 3. By January 1, 2004, The district shall obtain from submit to the department a permit modification to the Lake Okeechobee structure permits to incorporate proposed changes necessary to ensure that discharges through the structures covered by this permit are consistent with the basin management action plan adopted pursuant to achieve state water quality standards, including the total maximum daily load established in accordance with s. 403.067. These changes shall be designed to achieve such compliance with state water quality standards no later than January 1, 2015.
- (d) The department shall require permits for district regional projects that are part of the Caloosahatchee River

 Watershed Construction Project, the St. Lucie River Watershed

 Construction Project, and the Lake Okeechobee Watershed

 Construction Project facilities. However, projects identified in sub-subparagraph (3) (b)1.b. that qualify as exempt pursuant to s. 373.406 do shall not require need permits under this section. Such permits shall be issued for a term of 5 years upon the demonstration of reasonable assurances that:
- 1. <u>District regional projects that are part of the</u>
 Caloosahatchee River Watershed Construction Project, the St.

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Lucie River Watershed Construction Project, and the Lake
Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project facility, based upon
the conceptual design documents and any subsequent detailed
design documents developed by the district, will shall achieve
the design objectives for phosphorus required in subparagraphs
(3) (a) 1., (4) (a) 1., and (4) (c) 1. paragraph (3) (b);

- 2. For water quality standards other than phosphorus, the quality of water discharged from the facility is of equal or better quality than the inflows;
- 3. Discharges from the facility do not pose a serious danger to public health, safety, or welfare; and
- 4. Any impacts on wetlands or state-listed species resulting from implementation of that facility of the Lake Okeechobee Construction Project are minimized and mitigated, as appropriate.
- (e) At least 60 days <u>before</u> prior to the expiration of any permit issued under this section, the permittee may apply for a renewal thereof for a period of 5 years.
- (f) Permits issued under this section may include any standard conditions provided by department rule which are appropriate and consistent with this section.
- (g) Permits issued <u>under</u> pursuant to this section may be modified, as appropriate, upon review and approval by the department.
- Section 9. Subsection (9) of section 373.703, Florida

 1742 Statutes, is amended to read:

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373.703 Water production; general powers and duties.-In the performance of, and in conjunction with, its other powers and duties, the governing board of a water management district existing pursuant to this chapter:

- May join with one or more other water management districts, counties, municipalities, special districts, publicly owned or privately owned water utilities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, regional water supply authorities, private landowners, or self-suppliers for the purpose of carrying out its powers, and may contract with such other entities to finance acquisitions, construction, operation, and maintenance, provided that such contracts are consistent with the public interest. The contract may provide for contributions to be made by each party to the contract for the division and apportionment of the expenses of acquisitions, construction, operation, and maintenance, and for the division and apportionment of resulting benefits, services, and products. The contracts may contain other covenants and agreements necessary and appropriate to accomplish their purposes.
- Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2), subsection (3), and paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 373.705, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 373.705 Water resource development; water supply 1766 development.
 - It is the intent of the Legislature that: (2)
 - Water management districts take the lead in

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identifying and implementing water resource development projects, and be responsible for securing necessary funding for regionally significant water resource development projects, including regionally significant projects that prevent or limit adverse water resource impacts, avoid competition among water users, or support the provision of new water supplies in order to help implement a minimum flow or level or water reservation.

- (3) (a) The water management districts shall fund and implement water resource development as defined in s. 373.019. The water management districts are encouraged to implement water resource development as expeditiously as possible in areas subject to regional water supply plans.
- (b) Each governing board shall include in its annual budget submittals required under this chapter:
- 1. The amount of funds for each project in the annual funding plan developed pursuant to s. 373.709(2)(b)2.c.
- 2. The <u>total</u> amount needed for the fiscal year to implement water resource development projects, as prioritized in its regional water supply plans.

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- (b) Water supply development projects that meet the criteria in paragraph (a) and that meet one or more of the following additional criteria shall be given first consideration for state or water management district funding assistance:
- 1. The project brings about replacement of existing sources in order to help implement a minimum flow or level; or

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1795 The project implements reuse that assists in the elimination of domestic wastewater ocean outfalls as provided in s. 403.086(9); or

- 3. The project reduces or eliminates the adverse effects of competition between legal users and the natural system.
- Section 11. Paragraph (f) of subsection (3), subsection (6), and paragraph (e) of subsection (8) of section 373.707, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 373.707 Alternative water supply development.
- The primary roles of the water management districts in water resource development as it relates to supporting alternative water supply development are:
- The provision of technical and financial assistance to local governments, self-suppliers, and publicly owned and privately owned water utilities for alternative water supply projects.
- (6) (a) Where state The statewide funds are provided through specific appropriation or pursuant to the Water Protection and Sustainability Program, such funds serve to supplement existing water management district or basin board funding for alternative water supply development assistance and should not result in a reduction of such funding. For each project identified in the plans prepared pursuant to s. 373.709(2)(a) and (b) Therefore, the water management districts shall include in the annual tentative and adopted budget submittals required under this chapter the amount of funds

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allocated for water resource development that supports alternative water supply development and the funds allocated for alternative water supply projects selected for inclusion in the Water Protection and Sustainability Program. It shall be the goal of each water management district and basin boards that the combined funds allocated annually for these purposes be, at a minimum, the equivalent of 100 percent of the state funding provided to the water management district for alternative water supply development. If this goal is not achieved, the water management district shall provide in the budget submittal an explanation of the reasons or constraints that prevent this goal from being met, an explanation of how the goal will be met in future years, and affirmation of match is required during the budget review process as established under s. 373.536(5). The Suwannee River Water Management District and the Northwest Florida Water Management District shall not be required to meet the match requirements of this paragraph; however, they shall try to achieve the match requirement to the greatest extent practicable.

(b) State funds from the Water Protection and Sustainability Program created in s. 403.890 or from other state funding shall be made available for financial assistance for the project construction costs of alternative water supply development projects selected by a water management district governing board for inclusion in the program.

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(e) Applicants for projects that may receive funding assistance pursuant to the Water Protection and Sustainability Program or receive other state funding shall, at a minimum, be required to pay 60 percent of the project's construction costs. The water management districts may, at their discretion, totally or partially waive this requirement for projects sponsored by:

- $\underline{1.}$ Financially disadvantaged small local governments as defined in former s. 403.885(5); or
- 2. Self-suppliers for projects determined by a water management district governing board to be in the public interest pursuant to paragraph (1)(f), if the projects are not otherwise financially feasible.

The water management districts or basin boards may, at their discretion, use ad valorem or federal revenues to assist a project applicant in meeting the requirements of this paragraph.

Section 12. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) and paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (6) of section 373.709, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (k) is added to subsection (2) of that section, to read:

373.709 Regional water supply planning.

- (2) Each regional water supply plan must be based on at least a 20-year planning period and must include, but need not be limited to:
- (a) A water supply development component for each water supply planning region identified by the district which

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1873 includes:

- 1. A quantification of the water supply needs for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses within the planning horizon. The level-of-certainty planning goal associated with identifying the water supply needs of existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses must be based upon meeting those needs for a 1-in-10-year drought event.
- a. Population projections used for determining public water supply needs must be based upon the best available data. In determining the best available data, the district shall consider the University of Florida Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) medium population projections and population projection data and analysis submitted by a local government pursuant to the public workshop described in subsection (1) if the data and analysis support the local government's comprehensive plan. Any adjustment of or deviation from the BEBR projections must be fully described, and the original BEBR data must be presented along with the adjusted data.
- b. Agricultural demand projections used for determining the needs of agricultural self-suppliers must be based upon the best available data. In determining the best available data for agricultural self-supplied water needs, the district shall consider the data indicative of future water supply demands provided by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services pursuant to s. 570.93 and agricultural demand projection data

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and analysis submitted by a local government pursuant to the public workshop described in subsection (1), if the data and analysis support the local government's comprehensive plan. Any adjustment of or deviation from the data provided by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services must be fully described, and the original data must be presented along with the adjusted data.

A list of water supply development project options, including traditional and alternative water supply project options that are technically and financially feasible, from which local government, government-owned and privately owned utilities, regional water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, self-suppliers, and others may choose for water supply development. In addition to projects listed by the district, such users may propose specific projects for inclusion in the list of alternative water supply projects. If such users propose a project to be listed as an alternative water supply project, the district shall determine whether it meets the goals of the plan, and, if so, it shall be included in the list. The total capacity of the projects included in the plan must exceed the needs identified in subparagraph 1. and take into account water conservation and other demand management measures, as well as water resources constraints, including adopted minimum flows and levels and water reservations. Where the district determines it is appropriate, the plan should specifically identify the need for

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multijurisdictional approaches to project options that, based on planning level analysis, are appropriate to supply the intended uses and that, based on such analysis, appear to be permittable and financially and technically feasible. The list of water supply development options must contain provisions that recognize that alternative water supply options for agricultural self-suppliers are limited.

- 3. For each project option identified in subparagraph 2., the following must be provided:
- a. An estimate of the amount of water to become available through the project.
- b. The timeframe in which the project option should be implemented and the estimated planning-level costs for capital investment and operating and maintaining the project.
- c. An analysis of funding needs, and sources of possible funding options, and an annual funding plan that identifies the district funding contribution needed for each water supply project meeting the requirements of s. 373.705(4). For alternative water supply projects, the annual funding plan shall identify the amount of funding assistance to be provided for each project by the water management districts shall provide funding assistance pursuant to s. 373.707(8).
- d. Identification of the entity that should implement each project option and the current status of project implementation.
 - (b) A water resource development component that includes:
 - 1. A listing of those water resource development projects

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1951 that support water supply development.

- 2. For each water resource development project listed:
- a. An estimate of the amount of water to become available through the project.
- b. The timeframe in which the project option should be implemented and the estimated planning-level costs for capital investment and for operating and maintaining the project.
- c. An analysis of funding needs, and sources of possible funding options, and an annual funding plan that identifies for each water resource development project the district funding contribution required by s. 373.705(3).
- d. Identification of the entity that should implement each project option and the current status of project implementation.
- (k) An assessment of how the regional water supply plan and the projects identified in the funding plans prepared pursuant to sub-subparagraphs (a)3.c. and (b)2.c. support the implementation of proposed or adopted minimum flows and levels and water reservations while ensuring that sufficient water will be available for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and the natural systems and that the adverse effects of competition for water supplies will be avoided.
- (6) Annually and in conjunction with the reporting requirements of s. 373.536(6)(a)4., the department shall submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report on the status of regional water supply planning in each district. The report shall include:

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(a)	A	compilation of the estimated costs $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$
analysis	of	the sufficiency of potential sources of funding from
all sourc	ces	for water resource development and water supply
developme	ent	projects as identified in the water management
district	reg	ional water supply plans.

(e) An overall assessment of the progress being made to develop water supply in each district, including, but not limited to, an explanation of how each project, either alternative or traditional, will produce, contribute to, or account for additional water being made available for consumptive uses, minimum flows and levels, or water reservations; an estimate of the quantity of water to be produced by each project; and an assessment of the contribution of the district's regional water supply plan in providing sufficient water to meet the needs of existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses for a 1-in-10-year drought event, as well as the needs of the natural systems.

Section 13. Part VIII of chapter 373, Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 373.801-373.809, is created to read:

PART VIII

FLORIDA SPRINGS AND AQUIFER ACT

- 373.801 Legislative findings and intent.-
- (1) The Legislature finds that:
- (a) Springs are a unique part of this state's scenic beauty. Springs provide critical habitat for plants and animals, including many endangered or threatened species, as well as

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immeasurable natural, recreational, economic, and inherent
value.

- (b) Springs provide recreational opportunities for swimming, canoeing, wildlife watching, fishing, cave diving, and many other activities. Such recreational opportunities and the accompanying tourism benefit state and local economies.
- (c) Springs are of great scientific importance in understanding the diverse functions of aquatic ecosystems. Water quality and flow in springs are indicators of local conditions of the Floridan Aquifer, which is the source of drinking water for many residents of this state.
- (d) The expeditious implementation of the state's minimum flows and levels program through recovery or prevention strategies is the most effective means for protecting spring flows because the program uses the best scientific information available to identify and address springs that are either not meeting minimum flows or levels or are projected to not meet minimum flows or levels within 20 years.
- (e) The expeditious implementation of total maximum daily loads through the basin management action plan program is the most effective means for restoring Florida springs that are impaired by nutrient pollution because the program uses the best scientific information available to identify and address the sources of nutrient pollution causing or contributing to the impairment of each particular spring or group of springs.

 Sources of nutrients vary between springs and may include

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wastewater collection and treatment facilities, onsite treatment and disposal systems, agricultural operations, stormwater discharges, and other contributing sources. The basin management action plan program allows efforts and funds to be targeted to address the nutrient sources for each spring or group of springs. (2) It is the intent of the Legislature:

- (a) That springs basin management action plans and springs recovery and prevention strategies for minimum flows and levels are expeditiously developed and implemented.
- To prioritize the development of minimum flows and levels for Priority Florida Springs and implementation of recovery or prevention strategies for springs as applicable.
- To prioritize the assessment of all Priority Florida Springs for potential nutrient impairment through the Florida total maximum daily load program.
- (d) To prioritize the adoption of total maximum daily loads for impaired springs.
- (e) To prioritize the implementation of basin management action plans to restore impaired springs.
 - 373.802 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- "Best management practice" means a practice or combination of practices based on research, field-testing, and expert review, to be the most effective and practicable onlocation means, including economic and technological considerations, for improving water quality in agricultural and

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2055 <u>urban discharges and improving efficiencies in the use and</u>
2056 <u>management of water.</u>

- (2) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection, which includes the Florida Geological Survey or its successor agency or agencies.
- (3) "Priority Florida Springs" includes all first magnitude springs, as determined by the department.
- (4) "Spring protection zone" means the area or the areas of a springshed where, based on proximity and travel times of nutrients to the spring, nutrients are reasonably likely to move toward and reach the spring through groundwater or surface water at levels that would cause impairment as determined by the department in consultation with the appropriate water management districts.
- 373.803 Spring protection zones for Priority Florida
 Springs.—
- (1) (a) The department, the water management districts, and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall work together in a coordinated manner to restore and maintain the water quantity and water quality for Priority Florida Springs.
- (b) Using the best data available from the water management districts and other credible sources, the department, in consultation with the water management districts, shall delineate a spring protection zone for each Priority Florida Spring. By July 1, 2016, the delineation of each spring protection zone must be completed and formally noticed for

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2081 adoption as a rule pursuant to chapter 120.

- (2) Within spring protection zones:
- (a) The department has primary responsibility for water quality regulation.
- (b) The water management districts have primary responsibility for setting minimum flows and levels.
- (c) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has primary responsibility for the development and implementation of best management practices for agricultural nonpoint sources.
- (d) Local governments have primary responsibility for providing wastewater and urban stormwater management.
- (3) The department, the water management districts, and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall prioritize the implementation of financial assistance and community outreach programs within spring protection zones that support actions to reduce nutrient loading to the environment and prevent or abate nutrient over-enrichment of springs. Such actions shall include implementing agricultural best management practices and may include connecting centralized sewer systems to densely populated areas presently served by onsite treatment and disposal systems, stormwater management improvements, and supporting implementation of ordinances consistent with the department's Model Ordinance for Florida-Friendly Fertilizer Use on Urban Landscapes referenced in s. 403.9337.

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373.805 Recovery and prevention strategies for Priority

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2107 Florida Springs.—

- (1) Recovery and prevention strategies for Priority
 Florida Springs shall be developed as follows:
- (a) For any minimum flow or level initially adopted after July 1, 2015, if the Priority Florida Spring is below or is projected to fall within 20 years below the initial minimum flow or level, the water management district shall simultaneously approve the recovery or prevention strategy required by s. 373.0421(2).
- (b) When an adopted minimum flow or level is revised, if the Priority Florida Spring is below or is projected within 20 years to fall below the revised minimum flow or level, the water management district shall simultaneously approve the recovery or prevention strategy required by s. 373.0421(2) or modify an existing recovery or prevention strategy.
- (c) For Priority Florida Springs with an adopted minimum flow or level but without a prevention or recovery strategy as of July 1, 2015, when the water management district determines the Priority Florida Spring has fallen below or is projected within 20 years to fall below the adopted minimum flow or level, the water management district shall expeditiously approve a recovery or prevention strategy.
- (2) A recovery and prevention strategy for a Priority
 Florida Spring must include, at a minimum:
- 2131 (a) A prioritized list of specific projects necessary to 2132 achieve the minimum flow or level.

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2133	(b) The estimated cost for each listed project.
2134	(c) The source and amount of financial assistance from the
2135	water management districts for each project.
2136	(d) Provisions otherwise required by law.
2137	373.807 Protection of water quality in Priority Florida
2138	Springs
2139	(1) NUTRIENT TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS.—
2140	(a) By July 1, 2016, the department shall initiate an
2141	assessment pursuant to s. 403.067 of each Priority Florida
2142	Spring for which an impairment determination has not been made
2143	under the numeric nutrient criteria in effect for spring vents.
2144	Such assessments must be completed by July 1, 2018.
2145	(b) As required in s. 403.067, the department shall
2146	establish a total maximum daily load for each Priority Florida
2147	Spring for which the department determines, based on the total
2148	maximum daily load assessment, that numeric nutrient criteria
2149	are not being achieved.
2150	(2) BASIN MANAGEMENT ACTION PLANS.—
2151	(a) The department, or the department in conjunction with
2152	a water management district, shall establish basin management
2153	action plans pursuant to s. 403.067 to include each Priority
2154	Florida Spring subject to a total maximum daily load for
2155	nutrients. The department shall initiate development of the
2156	basin management action plans within 1 year after adoption of
2157	the total maximum daily load. For Priority Florida Springs with

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a nutrient total maximum daily load adopted before July 1, 2015,

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2159	the department shall initiate development of the basin
2160	management action plans by July 1, 2016.
2161	(b) Basin management action plans for Priority Florida
2162	Springs must include, at a minimum:
2163	1. The spring protection zones adopted pursuant to s.
2164	373.803(2).
2165	2. A priority listing of all specific projects identified
2166	for implementation of the basin management action plan.
2167	3. The estimated cost for each listed project.
2168	4. The source and amount of financial assistance, if any,
2169	from the water management districts, the department, and the
2170	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for each
2171	<pre>project.</pre>
2172	5. Provisions otherwise required by law.
2173	373.809 Agricultural best management practices within
2174	spring protection zones
2175	(1) Within spring protection zones, each person engaged in
2176	the occupation of agriculture shall either implement
2177	agricultural best management practices adopted by rule of the
2178	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services or conduct water
2179	quality monitoring prescribed by the department or water
2180	management districts. Best management practices for agricultural
2181	discharges shall reflect a balance between water quality
2182	improvements and agricultural productivity.
2183	(2) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services,

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in cooperation with the department and the water management

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districts, shall provide technical and financial assistance for implementation of agricultural best management practices subject to the availability of funds.

- (3) The department shall conduct monitoring at representative sites to verify the effectiveness of agricultural best management practices in accordance with s. 403.067.
- (4) Where water quality problems are detected despite the appropriate implementation of adopted agricultural best management practices, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in consultation with the department and affected parties, shall institute a reevaluation of the agricultural best management practices.
- (5) Within 180 days after adoption of a spring protection zone, each person engaged in the occupation of agriculture within the spring protection zone must notify the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services of his or her intent to either implement agricultural best management practices or conduct water quality monitoring prescribed by the department or water management district.

Section 14. Subsection (29) of section 403.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.061 Department; powers and duties.—The department shall have the power and the duty to control and prohibit pollution of air and water in accordance with the law and rules adopted and promulgated by it and, for this purpose, to:
 - (29) (a) Adopt by rule special criteria to protect Class II

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and Class III shellfish harvesting waters. Such rules may include special criteria for approving docking facilities that have 10 or fewer slips if the construction and operation of such facilities will not result in the closure of shellfish waters.

(b) Adopt by rule a specific surface water classification to protect surface waters used for treated potable water supply. These designated surface waters shall have the same water quality criteria protections as waters designated for fish consumption, recreation, and the propagation and maintenance of a healthy, well-balanced population of fish and wildlife, and shall be free from discharged substances at a concentration that, alone or in combination with other discharged substances, would require significant alteration of permitted treatment processes at the permitted treatment facility or that would otherwise prevent compliance with applicable state drinking water standards in the treated water. Notwithstanding this classification, a surface water used for treated potable water supply may be reclassified as waters designated for potable water supply.

The department shall implement such programs in conjunction with its other powers and duties and shall place special emphasis on reducing and eliminating contamination that presents a threat to humans, animals or plants, or to the environment.

Section 15. Subsection (21) is added to section 403.861, Florida Statutes, to read:

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403.861 Department; powers and duties.—The department shall have the power and the duty to carry out the provisions and purposes of this act and, for this purpose, to:

- (21) Establish rules in accordance with this subsection concerning the use of surface waters for public water supply.
- (a) Any permit applicant applying to construct a public water system to provide potable public water supply using a surface water of the state that, at the time of the permit application, does not include potable water supply as a designated use by the department, shall petition to reclassify the surface water to include potable water supplies as a designated use or shall certify in the permit application that the public water supply utility will provide potable water to the public that, at a minimum, meets primary drinking water standards adopted in accordance with s. 403.853. An existing permittee may elect to file a certification in accordance with this paragraph.
- (b) Upon receipt of the certification described in paragraph (a) from an existing permittee or, in the case of a new permittee for surface water that does not include potable use at the time of application, upon issuance of the permit, the department shall act on the certification by adding treated potable water supplies as a designated use of the surface water.

Section 16. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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